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idiotic, about one-fourth of all the inmates; the "feeble-senile" is second, forming about one-sixth of the population. Much complaint is made of the abuse of out-door relief.

Semi-Centennial of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. October, 1894. Pp. 275.

This volume contains the 50th and 51st annual reports, and, in addition, has a review of the relief work performed during the past 50 years. Since 1843 the Association has expended for the poor \$2,238,168. There are department reports on Temporary Relief, Dwellings, Food Supply, Hygiene, etc.

The 19th Annual Session of the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania, held at Williamsport, October 17-19, 1893. Pittsburg, 1894. Pp. 201.

In addition to papers on general questions of relief and treatment of the dependent classes there are some 25 pages containing statistics of the different counties, in regard to the number of inmates, cost of care, and expense of administration. The subjects of the papers are as follows: State Asylum for Chronic Insane; Separate Asylum for Epileptics; Poor law Revision; Reformatory Work; Past, Present, and Future of our Charitable Institutions.

Twelfth Biennial Report of the Michigan State Board of Corrections and Charities, 1893-94. Lansing, 1895. Pp. 263.

In addition to the usual amount of descriptive information with regard to the institutions there are statistical tables with regard to the prisons, reformatories, and state charitable institutions.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities and Corrections of Rhode Island. 1895. Pp. 164.

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOKS AND ALMANACS.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1895. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Thirty-second Annual Publication. London, 1895. Pp. xxxi, 1156.

It is stated that "a special feature of the present issue is the information appended to the commercial statistics of various countries with their system of customs valuation." The introductory tables relate to the value of silver, wheat crops of the world, the navies of the world, shipping, European railways, and the British Empire.

The Statistical Year-Book of Canada for 1893. Department of Agriculture. Ottawa, 1894.

The Year-Book for 1893 has been remodelled and new features added. It is divided into two parts: (1) Record, (2) Abstract.

The Record contains historical matter; the constitution and government of the country; results of the census of 1891; statements of the managers of banking institutions; short presentations of important events of the year, such as the Behring Sea Settlement, the French Treaty, and concise biographical notices of public men of Canada who have died during the year. It also contains a chapter on the forests of Canada, and an account of Newfoundland,—the “first of a series on countries with which Canada does business.”

The Abstract is a digest of the Blue-Books issued by the several departments, with such explanations as seemed necessary. The analysis of imports in the chapter on Trade and Commerce has been made on a different basis from that adopted in former year-books, the object being to supply material for comparisons of trade and customs taxes with those of Great Britain and the United States.

The Financial Reform Almanac, 1895. Thirty-first issue. London. Pp. 296.

This issue is in a new and handier form, similar to that of the almanacs published in the United States. Considerable space is given to the recent United States tariff. More detailed articles are on the subjects of Mining Royalties, Population Statistics of 1891, Local Taxation, Assessment of Taxes, National and Local Expenditure, and Elementary Education.

Album de Statistique Graphique de 1893. Ministry of Public Works. Paris, 1894. Pp. xviii. Plates, 21.

This is the 14th issue of the Album. Of the 21 plates nine belong to a continued series, and 12 are new. Interesting statistics are given with regard to the changes in railway tariffs. Before April, when the new law went into operation, the tariffs of the three classes, first, second, and third, were respectively proportional to the numbers 182, 136, and 100. Under the new regulations they are proportional to the numbers 228, 156, and 100, the tariff of the third class being represented by 100. Of the total increase of 31,000,000 passengers 27,000,000, or nearly nine-tenths, belong to the third class, and the

second class has gained the other 4,000,000, while the first class has remained stationary. There are two entirely new and suggestive charts devoted to *Les progrès économiques de la France et la mouvement des transports de 1847 à 1892*, and *Le chronotachymètre enregistreur du mouvement des cages dans les puits de mines*.

Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz. Fourth year. 1894. Statistical Bureau of the Department of the Interior. Berne, 1894. Pp. xviii, 444.

Among the special new tables contained in this volume are those giving the numbers of Swiss settled in Germany, Austria, and in France. There is also a table showing the number of accidents in 15 of the principal cities and in the 43 largest arrondissements in 1893. There are nine graphic charts.

Mineral Resources of the United States. 1893. David T. Day, Chief of Division of Mining Statistics. United States Geological Survey. Washington, 1894. Pp. 810.

This brings the statistical report to date of December 31, 1893, with descriptive matter of a later date. This is the tenth report in the series. The statistics of production are generally obtained from the producers, but the statistics of the precious metals are collected and reviewed by the director of the mint, and the coal product of the state of Illinois is collected by the Bureau of Labor of that state. The statistics of the iron and steel industries, collected by Mr. J. M. Swank, for the American Iron and Steel Association, are also used. The total value of the mineral resources of the United States for 1893 was the smallest since 1889. It represented \$609,821,670. The greatest decline was in pig iron and structural materials. Bituminous coal showed a slight increase, but the value was less. Petroleum increased in value, but decreased in quantity.

The Tradesman's Annual. Chattanooga, Tenn. Pp. 218. January 1, 1895.

This contains special articles on the manufacturing interests of the South. Among them are "Labor as an Element in Southern Manufactures," by William M. Stewart; "The Mineral Resources of the South," "The Recent Development of the South," by A. C. Stevens of *Bradstreet's*, etc.

The Wool Book and Statistical Manual, Containing Latest Financial Information of the Production, Movement, and Consumption of Wool in all Countries, Textile Schedules of the Tariff of 1894, Manufacturing Tables, etc. By S. N. D. North, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Boston, 1895. Pp. 142.

This is a second edition of the manual, first issued in 1892. The tables have been enlarged, and many changes have been introduced on account of the new tariff. The present issue has 127 tables, as compared with 107 of the first.

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia, 1895. Pp. 481.

The special features noted in the present edition for the first time are the financial statements of over 360 universities and colleges. Summaries have also been added of the latest reports of receipts and expenditures of railways in the United States and Canada. A tabular history of strikes in the United States is given, as well as the text of the President's proclamation in July, and the regulations of the Government Strike Commission.

A census is given of the population of the principal cemeteries of our great cities. There are also statistics of cremation in the United States from 1876 to 1893, by which it appears that the number cremated during this period was 2699. The number cremated in 1893 was 592. The largest cemetery population is found in Calvary Cemetery, where there have been 500,000 interments since 1848. The next largest reported upon is that of Greenwood, also in Brooklyn, 279,000 interments since 1840.

An estimate has also been made of the present population of each of the states and territories, made by the governors of the several states. This estimate gives a total population of 69,171,707.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN STATISTICS.

An interesting indication of the growing recognition of the real place and value of statistical training and education is found in the circular letter issued by the United States Civil Service Commission, at Washington, under date of December 6, 1894.

The Civil Service Commission held an examination on January 15 to fill a vacancy in the position of assistant statistician, Department